

MAN MAY DROP HIS AMBITION TO LAND PRESIDENCY

Minority Leader of House Likely to Be Eliminated in Republican Campaign.

ILLINOIS CONDITIONS UPSET

Considered Questionable If Representative Can Obtain Support as "Native Son."

Congressman James R. Mann, minority leader of the House of Representatives, who has led the Republicans of that body through four years, may not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1916.

Reports reaching Washington from Chicago today are that the badly-tangled political situation in Illinois may cause the elimination of Mr. Mann as a "favorite son" in the convention next year. He will turn his attention instead of landing the Speakership when the Republicans regain control of the House—which the Republicans expect to do next election day.

The Washington friends of the minority leader find it hard to reconcile these reports with the fact that Mr. Mann, who, they think, has every right to be taken into consideration when the G. O. P. casts about next summer for a standard bearer. If the Republicans have made a legislative record worth while during the past four years, the credit is given largely to Mann.

He took the disorganized Republican minority in the Sixty-second Congress and kept it in fighting shape. It was an ineffective opposition, but it was organized, and Mann was the hub of the organization. In the Sixty-third Congress Mr. Mann was leader of the majority of the minority—meaning the Bull Mooseers also had a minority leader.

Bull Mooseers Beaten. Few of the Bull Mooseers survived the elections last winter. The Republicans, however, showed strong indications of a comeback spirit and a Democratic majority of nearly 150 was turned into a majority of less than 100.

When Mann was elected minority leader in the Sixty-fourth Congress he will have a trouble-making organization at his back, for if the Democrats do not vote solidly the Republican phalanx may overcome them. A Democratic defection of less than twenty votes could turn the complexion of the House on any vital issue.

Inasmuch as Mann has made the record of the party in the last years which began in 1911, he was regarded as a formidable candidate for the Presidential nomination. Despite Chicago dispatches, it is not certain that Mann will not muster considerable strength in the convention for his name may be presented although he doesn't control the Illinois delegation.

"Dope" in Illinois. The Illinois "dopesters" according to dispatches from Chicago today, have the situation all worked out as regards the ambitions of Mayor William Hale Thompson, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, and Congressman Mann. One of whom might be struck by a Republican nomination lightning. A Chicago report says:

"Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, hailed as Presidential timber after his overwhelming election, when he turned down the Democratic nomination of 170,000, has pinned his hopes on landing the titular honor of the nation's commander in return for his support of Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman for President and Col. Frank O. Lowden, former member of Congress, for governor."

Thompson and his political mentor, Fred Lundin, and Colonel Lowden, recently canvassed the situation in a conference at Lowden's summer place in the Thousand Islands, and Thompson, through Lundin, let it be known that this program had been mapped out. The program did not take into consideration the fact that Mann, who is the next national convention leader in the House, from the Second Illinois district. Moreover, it did not take cognizance of the fact that Mann, a preference primary law, engineered through the assembly by Medill McCormick, vice-chancellor of the national Progressive party committee, has been a companion of Colonel Roosevelt, and the assembly's Progressive minority.

Mann's Ambition. The Mann end of the question virtually settled itself a few days after the Thompson crowd had mapped out their tentative program. In the last week in August supporters of the minority leader held a mass meeting in the Hyde Park district, which Mann represents, and virtually elected him a favorite son in the Presidential free-for-all.

At that time it was taken for granted there would be at least two of the favorites in the race, Sherman and Mann. But soon after the meeting, and on the day it was announced that William J. Mahon, ex-minister to Mexico, had won the Illinois delegation for McKinley in 1896, had accepted the leadership of the Sherman fight, Mann permitted it to be known that he had no Presidential aspirations, at that time at least, and probably would decline to volunteer.

"It was pointed out in his behalf that if the Republican landslide materializes, as per schedule, and they seem to believe it will, Mann is the logical Republican choice for Speaker. By avoiding the Presidential race at this time he is assured of the solid Illinois delegation support for the Republican ticket."

"The same Progressive Presidential primary law, which the Thompson forces did not take into account, also is said to have entered into Mann's decision. Under this law the delegates who vote Illinois' choice for President in the national convention also will vote who is to be the next national convention leader in place of Roy O. West, who, backed by the Deane organization, does not take kindly to the Thompson aspiration for that place.

Mann's friends have been advised that there probably would be little chance of his being able to win a victory over Sherman's organization throughout the State.

Exchange Fluctuation Is Blow to Commerce

Persons Wanting to Send Small Contributions to Aid Victims of War Find Postal Conventions That Deny Facilities Offered to Brokers.

Everybody from the diplomat to the \$1.50 a day laborer who wants to send his savings back to the "old country" is befuddled and hard hit by the fluctuation of the foreign exchange market and the postal convention with its basis on international money orders established before Europe went to war.

That persons who want to send small contributions abroad to aid victims of the war find postal conventions which deny them facilities enjoyed by brokers and dealers with banks is asserted today by those trying the experiment. The postal convention rate is one thing and the stock market rate is another, and the use of the postal order pays the difference.

Nevertheless, it is asserted that the varying rates of exchange of the diplomat and persons of prominence as well, and the holder of a foreign pay check may find quite a discrepancy in the amount received. Here's the way the situation is working out in these times of war and fluctuating money values:

Gets Rate of 4.87. Anybody having \$20 to send to some suffering relative in England goes to the postoffice in Washington for a foreign money order, and instead of getting his charity fund converted into pounds, shillings, and pence at the market rate of exchange of about 4.57, he is obliged by the postal convention of 1910 to accept a rate of 4.87. Similar differences prevail as to foreign exchange. These small sums of American money available for charity abroad therefore shrink more than \$1 in \$20, by the rate of exchange fixed by convention in the postoffice.

Of course, anybody is free to have recourse to the banks and buy a draft on London, but the masses who are confined to laying aside small deposits in savings banks do not know that this is possible, or, if they know it, they hesitate to approach the lordly beings who sell foreign drafts in the big commercial banks.

These banks as a matter of fact are ready to sell drafts for any amount. They charge a fixed sum ranging from 25 to 50 cents on amounts of \$20 or less; above \$20 a percent commission is charged for their services, although the benefit is graded scripturally—that is, on the principle that "to him that hath shall be given." For instance, recently the big banks were selling London drafts as low as 4.56 when the amounts involved were large sums on which there would be competition with other banks, while the person having \$15 or \$20 to contribute to war suffering in Europe would be asked 4.87. The rock-bottom rate is fixed in New York by the correspondents of Washington banks, and that the customer pays above that depends somewhat on the nerve with which he can brace the lordly gentleman and skilled sycophant who will wrangle the wrought iron cages of marble paved banks is a go-between American charity and European misery in the present situation.

But the utmost the banks can do often does not meet the problem of

charity in the present situation. Much of the American money that in small sums flows to foreign parts to help relieve misery incident to the war can only be sent by means of postal orders because banking facilities abroad are crippled, and also because the masses of foreign peoples are not accustomed to handle bank paper, and they will not accept anything from this side as money that does not have the indorsement of the United States government. For example, all the services normally employed by the Agricultural Department abroad have to be paid in postal orders because farmers and scientists of Europe recognize nothing else as money. Crippled soldiers and destitute widows and orphans of the war are in the shape of money orders thus become the ultimate losers by the convention rate of exchange of about 4.87.

Protest against Federal reserve banks using any of the funds to aid the financing of ammunition manufacture for England.

Approval of an "adequate" army and navy, but no "sensational" development of the two arms of the national defense because of the war scare.

Complete approval of President Wilson's demand for freedom of the seas and holding that none of the belligerent nations has the right to interfere with the right of American ships.

Reference is made to the war of 1776 and the Declaration of Independence, but no direct application is made to the present situation.

The resolutions committee will fight any attempt of the more radical proposition of the delegation of the plank on the shipment of war munitions. A number of delegates desire a declaration of the sale of ammunition to the allies.

At the close of the convention in Washington it is noted that there is a large falling off in the foreign money order department, as people are learning to take advantage of the rate of exchange of the banks. It is a reasonable question whether the United States Treasury may not suffer even more considerably in another war. What, for instance, is to hinder New York bankers from taking advantage of the low rate of exchange of about 4.57, and the rate of American money into pounds sterling through their correspondents in London and then by means of English money orders payable in this country profit by the difference between the market rate of exchange and the postal rate in this country fixed by convention?

Different in Japan. As to Japan, the situation is different. For with Japan the United States postal service has no rate of exchange fixed by convention. A money order sent to Japan from Washington is converted at San Francisco into Japanese currency at the market rate of exchange prevailing on the day of issue, and the order is received there from the Washington postoffice.

Foreign diplomats and others in Washington who are paid salaries from foreign sources suffer coming and going by reason of the discrepancy between the market rate of exchange and the postal rate. Salaries or incomes paid in pounds sterling or in francs are considerably on being converted into American dollars, and the person whose income is thus depleted, which, as is most natural, to disburse their money abroad they must have recourse to the United States postoffice, and there they are at a disadvantage, for paying the fixed postal rate of exchange, their salary or income, already reduced by war conditions, is subject to a second shrinkage. Foreign as well as domestic interests must seem to demand the abrogation of the postal rate of exchange, and the United States and foreign countries while the latter are at war.

Curran, Alias Pray, Who Fooled All England, Said to Have an American Record.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—When Charles Curran, alias Charles Berwood Pray, the self-confessed fair-haired freemason, arrived in New York last night, his London sentence for false registration, it is probable that there will be a reception committee of Detroiters to meet him at the place.

It was revealed here last night how the youth with the bombastic language, who fooled all England with lurid tales of German war devices, worked the same tactics in Detroit two and three years ago.

Whereas in London this youngster—he is barely out of his teens—was in fancy the Kaiser's liquid fire maker, draftsman of demagogical war devices, and inventor of the movable picture factory, in and around Detroit he was successively automobile mechanic and road tester, and a traveling salesman.

Curran was eagerly sought here in 1913 by a number of Polish motor workers after he had sold them some "real state" which was finally located as a tract of marsh land.

Arthur E. West, one time of Washington, D. C., now mechanical expert for the Buick Automobile Company of Flint, who formerly employed Curran, is another who would like to see the youth on his return.

Curran dazzled West with drawings and working plans of an oil-cooled gasolene motor, the mechanical principle of which seemed to closely approximate the theory of perpetual motion. He advanced \$200,000, and it is said, advanced sums of money from time to time to enable Curran to pursue his "inventive research."

So did several other Detroiters. Curran, first as pupil, then as budding mechanical genius, enthralled his listeners. An investigation conducted by Detroit newspaper into the escapades of Curran has been in progress since early in August, when Scotland Yard and American embassy attaches called in London correspondents to interview Pray as a martyred mechanical genius.

Thug Sends Sympathy To Victim; Keeps Cash

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Felled on the street last Monday morning, John Carlin, seventy-three, was taken to New York unconscious, robbed of \$25 and left in a semi-comatose state on a bench in Central Park. He had drawn the money to visit the San Francisco fair.

Carlin reached home last night. He had found his way to the home of a niece in New York who gave him care. In the mail he received this letter, well written but unpunctuated and signed:

"Got you at last. How is your neck? Good now. Was afraid you would come. Tried to get more. Got \$25. Home all right. Will come again. Ticket in this."

Locked up in a ticket for an overcoat, pawned on August 30 with G. Krueger, a pawnbroker at Trenton, N. J.

FRIENDS OF PEACE ADOPT PLATFORM

"New Declaration of Independence" Awaits Sanction of Delegates at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The "new declaration of independence" awaited the approval of the delegates of the first national convention of the Friends of Peace today. This declaration involved the work of the resolutions committee and was unanimously adopted in committee after a long fight early today.

The salient features of the platform adopted by the resolutions committee are:

General declaration against militarism and navalism.

Negative pronouncement on the embargo proposition, merely declaring against the manufacture of arms for profit without specifically mentioning an embargo against the shipment of arms to the belligerents at this time.

Protest against Federal reserve banks using any of the funds to aid the financing of ammunition manufacture for England.

Approval of an "adequate" army and navy, but no "sensational" development of the two arms of the national defense because of the war scare.

Complete approval of President Wilson's demand for freedom of the seas and holding that none of the belligerent nations has the right to interfere with the right of American ships.

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Peck of Potatoes Won't Get Divorce

Woman Learns in Court That Decees Are Not Obtained at Bargains.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—Although divorcees come easily in Wayne county, they cannot be bartered for a peck of potatoes, according to Harry Williams, deputy clerk of circuit judges, who was called upon to settle this important question.

The woman in the case was Mrs. Mame Williams, who evidently thought that bargain day rates were due at the county building. When told, however, that it would probably cost her from \$25 to \$500 to get a legal separation from her husband, she emphatically stated that she would not give \$25 for the best divorce she ever saw.

"Have you filed your bill?" asked the clerk.

"No, and I won't," said Mrs. Williams. "What did you expect to get one for?" said Harry.

"I've got a peck of potatoes here, which I thought I might swap for a decree," said the woman.

"Nothing doing," said Harry. "Better keep your potatoes and perhaps later, by giving a peck extra, you can get two divorces. That's the way bargain sales are conducted these days."

"You needn't mind," said the woman. "I can keep the potatoes and my man will be glad enough to eat them."

The establishment of joint agencies of the Federal reserve system in South and Central America is urged by Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, in a report which he has just transmitted to President Wilson dealing with the proceedings of the recent Pan-American Financial Congress.

In conjunction with this he urges that the Government "put itself behind the shipping enterprise, so that the financial support necessary to make it successful will be assured."

These vessels, he argues, can be used as a naval auxiliary in time of war, citing the Navy Department as authority for the statement that in such an event it has under construction and ready for service a fleet of 400 merchant vessels of approximately 1,172,000 gross tons, and about 324 vessels of 150 tons each, to be used as mine sweepers.

In summarizing his conclusions regarding the work of the conference, the Secretary's report advocates: "First—That the twelve Federal reserve banks establish promptly joint agencies in the leading cities of all the countries of Central and South America for the purpose of providing financial support and representation of the international high commission of all the countries of the Americas."

"Second—That the Government of the United States, and the Government of the United States, in the meeting of the international high commission of all the countries of the Americas, should authorize the President to extend invitations to the republics of Central and South America to a conference in the city of Washington during the year 1916, and that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made for said conference."

"Fourth—That a Pan-American financial conference be held annually in the city of Washington, and that the Congress authorize the President to extend invitations to the republics of Central and South America to a conference in the city of Washington during the year 1916, and that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made for said conference."

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MASON SAYS GERMAN DRIVE IS WEAKENING


Offensive in Russia Has Passed Its Maximum of Efficiency for the Present.

By J. W. T. MASON. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The constant fluctuation in the situation on the Dnieper river and the road to Petrograd, is evidence of the approaching fatigue that must inevitably overtake the unprecedented offensive which the Austro-Germans have developed since last May.

Not only in the northern part of the eastern fighting area, but also along the entire battle front, the same spasmodic character of the warfare is apparent. Von Hindenburg one day is about to capture Riga and the next day he has been checked. Von Mackensen, one day is dividing the retreating Russians and the next day he is compelled to halt his advance; the eastern Galician initiative is resumed one day, only to return to inaction the next.

Nowhere is visible the relentless progress of the western Galician campaign that carried the German allies to the Russian line beyond Brest-Litovsk and across the Vistula, after he moved northward from Lemberg, is evidence of the rest his armies needed. He could not have advanced at all, had it not been for the assault on the Russian line further north by fresh German troops. If the theory of a three months' rest continues to hold, the German allies will have recovered before the Germans are able to recover their lost speed.

Holiday for Dogs. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 6.—Mayor Riddle has decided that every dog should have his day. He laid off the official dog-catchers until Wednesday. "Let the dogs enjoy themselves over Labor Day. The poor mutts have been chased hard enough this season," he said.



3113 14th Street N. W.
1440-42 P St. N. W.
1935 14th St. N. W.
726 7th St. N. W.
1778 U St. N. W.

3420 Ga. Ave. N. W.
3101 M St. N. W.
7th and Q Sts. N. W.
7th and B Sts. N. E.

8th and E Sts. S. E.
7th and H Sts. N. E.
1105 H Street N. E.
1632 N. Capitol St.
930 La. Ave. N. W.

INTERESTING SPECIALS FOR TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

WE HAVE A CAR OF THE FINEST QUALITY PEACHES GROWN

48c Large Delaware Basket Do Not Delay In Purchasing Your Supply Large Delaware Basket 48c

GROCERIES	FRESH AND SMOKED MEATS	BAKERY GOODS
SUGAR Fine Cane Granulated 10 lbs. 59c	PICNIC SHOULDERS NICELY SMOKED, LB. 10c	BREAD FRESH BAKED TWICE A DAY 3 LOAVES 10c
Teas—All 50c varieties, lb. 45c	Fresh Beef Liver 10c	Rolls—several varieties, doz. 9c
Chocolate—Hershey's, for baking, 1/2 lb. 15c	Hamburg Steak 12c	Sugar Buns—home made, doz. 10c
Cornstarch—Duryea's, pkg. 8c	Veal Chops—rib, lb. 22c	Pies—fresh apple and peach, each 10c
Pearl Tapioca—pkg. 8c	Sirloin Steak—lb. 22c	OLD DUTCH CAKE MARBLE RAISIN CITRON GOLD Lb. 15c 1/2-lb. 8c
Dutch Beauty Baking Powder—can. 9c	SMOKED HAMS SUGAR CURED, LB. 15c	Kream Krust Bread—the largest and best loaf in the city 5c
TOMATOES Southern Pack LARGE CAN. 7c	Lamb Chops—loin or rib, lb. 22c	CRACKERS PRETZELS 3 lbs. 25c
Spinach—large can. 10c	Green Sausage—lb. 15c	Sunshine Crackers—reg. 10c pkgs. 8c
Lima Beans—mealy and tender, can. 9c	Pork Pudding—fresh daily, lb. 12c	HOLLAND BELLE QUALITY BUTTER Absolutely the Best Butter Churned—LB. 32c
Asparagus—large can. 17c	OUR SANITATION SAVING SYSTEM IS THE MOST UP-TO-DATE METHOD OF MERCHANDISING	Derrydale Fancy Creamery Butter, lb. 30c
Dessert Pears—No. 2 can. 9c	Smoked Sausage—lb. 15c	Dellfield Creamery Butter, lb. 28c
Olive Oil—small bottle. 10c	LEMONS 4 Doz. 25c Doz. 7c	WHOLE MILK CHEESE It's Fine. LB. 18c
PEAS Sweet Wrinkled 3 CANS. 25c	KERMIS THE HAM SELECT SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS LB. 17c	JERSEY COBBLER POTATOES Those dry, mealy cookers, that are giving excellent satisfaction. Peck 17c
Jams—Curtice Bros. large bottle. 15c	FLOUR Patapsco Brand 6-LB. SACK 24c	CANNED FISH Chum Salmon—3 tall cans. 25c Domestic Oil Sardines—3 cans. 10c
Molasses—No. 2 can. 9c	Matches—reg. 5c box. 3c	Gilt Edge Kipperd Herring, can. 8c
Star Soap—6 cakes. 25c	Laundry Starch—3 lbs. 10c	Smoked Norwegian Sardines—can. 9c
Lighthouse Cleanser—3 cans. 10c	Brooms—4 string, each. 19c	
Strong Ammonia—large bottle. 9c	Toilet Paper—3 rolls. 10c	